manufacture. by our not realized by not realized by not realized by not realized and that the profits realized by th ore satisfactory. He gies

exceeded the 2 or 3 or 5 or on their invested capital a daring, less suterprising slous men would have con-them. They fld not, fortu-ben. They fld not, fortu-ben, their extensive busi-lions in that year at a loss, them had done in previous exceeded profits so small exceeded to the control of the exceeded to the control of the exceeded to the control of the control of the exceeded to the control of the control of the exceeded to the control of the control of the control of the exceeded the control of the con he year's core it became a w the necessary money, noriging on their works, em so toenlarge the capactorist that the increased their roducts could be the capactorist. their products could be ling years. They neither is received as a rule small on the contrary on realized handsome them realized handsome and they immediately inthese profits in extensions to
the works is to-day twice
of these works is to-day twice
in twas in the census year,
a prompt meeting of the
demand for their products,
who lower prices than then

e is mad, Mr. Charman inter we written on the 25th and, 182. Remember, fur the expensions of the works a ver made solely ou of the is we made solely on of the despar's business, aid then resize fully the force of the less almission that the capaties is in the census year. I say in the census year, it say in the census year, it say in the invested capital rolls of one years busing the sank writes a letter to the charge that the profits say and open-heasth steel Bewere not 67 pe) cent ; cul-ses that these profits is neighborhood of 100 per the neighborhood of 100 per elly may it le said to the gen-ter Pennsylvania (Mr. Kel-bennet to this explainatory bed he adopts and incorpo-ispecel: "Thy own mouth at thee " " Yea, thine saily against thee." these tables show of cotton, and steel establishments is used all the protected indus-sely, the great bulk of the laty goes to the owners of the of shop, and not to the labor-ord in them.

ing profit to capital in and wages to labor in all sure in the United States see year 1880.

84,775,412,345 neta 53,381,700,277 nal 53,381,700,277 941,325,925 1,3-23,027,2 5

s profit to capital ... 1,018,811 64s while the gross profits to while the gross profits to ma 38.71 per cent, labor re-ike per week—\$1 10 a day, aptof these figures how ut-supded and faise the plea so speally urged by protection-thar system is for the benefit toing man, that it norceases oring man, that it no creases

main, the truth is, tariff hince the wages of labor, mple reason that they are to manufacturers. It simple reason that they are edfs to manufacturers. It as explore the fields of polit-ary in quest of matter to dis-ples when such a complete stathe the shold of the in-terior augmentations an I-move-to-make-the-nomination and I-move-to-make the-nomination of the institution of the institution of exchange and in aution of wealth between the sorned in producing it as if gravitation controls the of the planets in their after the planets in their orned in producing it as of gravitation controls the of the planets in their Thenever natural forces are

own action competition to capital fair earnings just rewards.
profits, however, caused
are not legitimate fruits on. They are pure, unmix-is. They are beyond the competition. They obey the mapelition. They obey the sir bestowal and go only to whom they are conferred. I would be solved by the sir bestowal and go only to whom they are conferred. I would be solved by the sir best of the sir. They convert 87 per sir. They convert 87 per sir. or. They convert 87 per whole population of the is into "hewers of wood as into "hewers of wood its of water" for the small. They work on a gigantic without compensation the many millions.

As that these many millions impatient and wrathful art rivers burdens.

glevous burdens. The sibility can not do otherability can not do othercharacterize the system as an afflicts them as a
description of the sibility of the grievous burdens. The

to admit of mere correction are to admit of mere correction of the correction of the

a, of the memorable

origin in popular resistance to arbitrary perversions of the powers of government. Of these grand struggles none has yet been fought which more strongly challenges the approval of the civilization of our age than the one now waged by American Democracy for the freedom of commerce and the integrity of taxation. The result of the contest cannot be doubtful. On such an issue the Democracy will ultimately triumph. Commerce will be rescued from the merciless clutches of monopoly and taxation emancipated from the wicked uses of protection. To freedom of percon and freedom of opinion, so gloriously asserted in our first Revolution, will be not less gloriously added freedom of exchange. The three, freedom of person, freedom of opinion, and freedom of exchange, accordant and harmonious, will unite in one and together form the noblest fabric of human freedom which on this planet has yet been built. Though differing in the nature of its results and methods of achievement, this great victory for the name differing in the nature of its results and methods of achievement, this great victory for the people, while not less beneficent in character, will be broader in scope than was the triumph of the colonial arms of '76 The latter gave civil liberty to scattered and feeble colonies; the former will secure commercial freedom with the world to a compact and mighty republic. Millions of the living hail with joy the approach of the victory; generations yet unborn will gratefully inherit its benefactions. (Great applause.)

FIRE.

Seymour's First Fire Which Cleared the East Side of the Square. [Seymour Cresset.]

(Seymour Cresset.)
About 12 o'clock on Wednesday
night the town was startled by the
cry of fire, and every man in town
immediately turned out and repaired
to the secne of the disaster. The fire
originated as near as can be learned
in the room used for storage by the
local option saloon which joined Taylors has office on the south and the lor's law office on the south and the saloon on the north. How it originated is not known and opinions are various, some thinking it the work of an incendiary; others thinking it accidental.

The fire was not observed until it

thad gained such headway that it was impossible to save any of the buildings on that side, south of J. J. Mulien's saloon Nothing was saved from Taylor's law office as it had alfrom Taylor's law office as it had ar-most burned down before it was pos-sible for any one to reach the scene. Nothing was saved from the saloon of Taylor and Carter, except the account books. Dr. Selman saved the greater part of his stock of drugs and medi-

By manly efforts the people succeed By manly efforts the people succeeded in checking the fire and saving the Q. T. Saloon; it being the first stone house on the street. The room south of it formerly used as a barber shop, having been torn down and carried out before resched by the fire. It is impossible at this time to make a general estimate of the losses. The correct estimate of the losses. The male of Judge Taylor containing many valuable papers has not yet been opened and the condition of its contents cannot be ascertained. The losses are about as follows: Judge Taylor \$3,500, Taylor & Carter, \$2,000; J. D. Peeler, \$700; Dr. Selman, \$1,009 and the windows and doors belonging to the church and hall, \$200, and flour belonging to Mr. Webb, \$60 Mr. Mullen's building was somewhat injured, but to no considerable extent by tearing away the awning, etc.

There was no insurance on any of

There was no insurance on any of the houses, except Mullen's.

Kelly Coddles Tilden.

[New York Tribune.]
Do our eyes deceive us? Is it a Do our eyes deceive us? Is it a dream? Are visions about? Can it be possible that this is indeed The New York Star, John Kelly's organ, that is be equitably shared by sents of protection, for in it be distribution would be pain higher than municiation, competition. It can come stated nor too strongly de "that competition," as its forcibly put it, "is no desa, but a permanent less than the post-office and in the post-office."

prey to these interrogative emotions. In 1876, at St. Louis, Tammany's head-quarters were decorated with a transparency lettered with the legend "The City of New York. the largest Democratic city in the Union, uncompromisingly opposed to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency, because he cannot carry the State of New York." At the same national Democratic convention a circular protesting against Mr. Tilden's nomination on the same grounds was circulated among the delegates. Among the names appended to the circular was John Kelly's. That was eight years ago. Three years later, implacable as ever in his wrath against Tilden, Mr. Kelly buried his little tomahawa in the brains of Lucius Robinson, whom the Tilden cloud in the Syracuse convension had presumed to nominate for governor against his wishes. And yet this same Kelly for the presidency. "Whatever Mr. Tilden's personal wish may be," says The Star, "the national convention will not have performed its obvious duty unless its selection of a nominee is made with special reference to the vindication in his person of the sancity of the ballot and the punishment of the gross wrong done to the people of the United States in nullify-

vindication in his person of the sanctity of the ballot and the punishment of the gross wrong done to the people of the United States in nullifying their legally expressed will." The Italics are ours, and we are sure The Star will be grateful to us for using them, and thus bringing out in bold relief the fact that just now it is looking after Mr. Tilden's ": erson."

We cannot get away from this inviting subject without making a respectful inquiry of The Star. What's happened? Has Tilden come to Keily's terms or Kelly to Tilden's? And is it part of the deal that Tammany is to have the head of the county Democracy on a charger?

FORT WORTH GAZETTE Weekly Edition,

Only 50 Cents.

Till January 1, 1868.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE Address LOVING PUHLISHING OO., Fort Worth, Texas.

WM. R. MORRISON.

His Speech on the Reduction of Internal Revenue Taxatton.

And the Tariff Policy Which Clamors for the Reduction

The House having un'er consideration the report of the committee of conference on the bill (H. R. 558) to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes—

Mr. Morrison said :

Mr. SPEAKER: It is too late to de Mr. Speaker: It is too late to debate this conference bill or to designate the discreditable methods and agencies which brought it here. When passed, as it will be, duties on imports or tariff taxes may be lowered at most one-eighth, or 12½ per cent, of the present rate; but they will still be 40 per cent, higher than they were before the war rates were added. To-day they are higher by 60 per cent, than they were before the addition of war rates. Some have been increased more, others less, but I state the average increase at less than it is when I fix it at 60 per cent.

less than it is when I fix it at 60 per cent.

And yet before these duties were so increased the tariff—the Morrill tariff of March 2, 1861—was fully up to that protective standard of equalization between us and our foreign competitors beyond which the tariff commission tells us protection may not go without positive injury to the interests it is intended to benefit. Its author, Mr. Morrill, advocated it here as a measure which would place our people and the varied industries upon a level of fair competition with the rest of the world. As such a measure it had in the senate the support of Mr. Simmons of Rhode Isi nd. the elder Cameron, and other advocates of the protective policy.

and other advocates of the protective policy.

I am not disappointed in finding no modification of that policy in this conference measure, based as it is on the tariff commission report. Neither did the commission in its proposed rates of duty make any substantial or equitable reduction in the burdens of taxstion although it was prefessedly appointed to revise the tariff upon a scale of justice to all interests. It credits itself in its report with a substantial reduction of more than 20 per cent, not one-fourth of which it made, unless diminished revenue from increased and prohibitory rates of duty be accepted as a reduction of taxes. A more shame prohibitory rates of duty be accepted as a reduction of taxes. A more shame-less piece of trickery than that attempted in its revision and assumed reductions never received the respectful attention of the national legislature. The pending bill will not reduce taxes to the extent it will reduce revenue—it has no such purpose. As a bill to reduce tariff taxation it is aptly described by a German saving, "Wash me the fur, but don't wet it." The same is true of the commission scheme and the bills fashioned after and from it at both ends of the capitol.

and the bills is shioned after and from it at both ends of the capitol. I put aside from the beginning, as impracticable in this congress, all question of rightful authority to impose or the justice of imposing taxes on all the people to enable part to acon all the recepte to enable part to acquire property or get money in business, profitable or unprofitable. But might we not reasonably expect and rightfully demand even of this congress the removal of so much of the 60 per cent. Increase or war tariff taxes as is now no longer necessary for revenue?

The commission, packed to perpetuate the present system, admits and re-

The commission, packed to perpetuate the present system, admits and reports that except for the establishment of new industries no duties can be justified which more than equalize the conditions of labor and capital with those of foreign competitors; that duties above such standard of equalization are excessive and positively injurious to the interests they are supposed to benefit; that a substantial reduction of the tariff is demanded by the best conservative opinion of the country, is rious to the interests they are supposed to benefit; that a substantial reduction of the tariff is demanded by the best conservative opinion of the country, is a due recognition of public sentiment, a measure of justice to consumers, and that it will add to the general industrial prosperity. From 20 to 25 per cent, is stated by the commission as the substantial reduction demanded. Does the majority of the house who would professedly quiet the apprehension resulting from the agitation of sion resulting the present tariff. Its adoption was urged by some and supported by others here that is laid by it on very many articles, or whether that it will add to the general industry that the commission was urged by some and supported by others here that the commission would be so fairly made up as to represent an dojustice to all interests. Some amisule old gentlemen were placed on the commission to give it the semblance of decency. But it is known to us all that the commission was cloves, cassia and other spices have also the advertise of the bill, what tax is laid by it on very many articles, or whether that the apprehension as a means of perpetuating the present tariff. Its adoption as a means of perpetuating the present tariff. Its adoption was urged by some and supported by others here that the commission was laid by it on very many articles, or whether that the commission was laid by it on very many articles is to be more or less than under existing law. Some amission would be so fairly made up as to represent and dojustice to all interests. Some amission would sion resulting from the agitation of this question expect to accomplish it with less? Does the majority here ex-pect the next house of representatives to accept less than the commission concedes to be demanded by the best conservative sentiment of the country? Gentlemen may continue to protest here their auxiety to quiet the unrest on this subject, but their refusal to double the proposed reductions will be correctly interpreted to contradict all such protests.

double the proposed reductions will be correctly interpreted to contradict all such protests.

Early in this discussion, I said, in reply to the honorable chairman [Mr. Kelly], that it was the duty of this congress not only to revise the tariff, but to so revise it as to make a real and equitable reduction of tariff taxes, and not to so revise it as to reduce the revenue by increasing rates of duty and taxation, which is the effect of this bill. I said then, and repent now, its purpose is to forestall action in and by the next congress, and thus rrevent any fair and reasonable reduction. I said then, and now again repeat, that when this bill is passed all those who would maintain war duties or increase them will insist that this is a revision of the tariff, and therefore a settlement of the question which must not again be disturbed or agitated lest a demand for further revision or reduction will unsettle the industrial interests of the country. Sir, the advocates of protective and selfish greed here and everywhere, but deceive themselves if they expect from this measure so much as a temporary settlement of the questions for which they seek oblivion.

ADDITIONAL TARIFF REDUCTION OF \$20,000,000 CONSISTENT WITH PRO-

\$30,000,000 CONSISTENT WITH PRO-

With good harvests, without which we cannot have commercial and industrial prosperity, we may expect under this bill an income of \$10,000,000 from the sale of public lands and other miscellaneous sources; \$120,000,000 from internal taxes on spirits, malt liquors, and tobacco, and unless the bill contains artfully concealed prohibitory clauses not yet discovered, \$200,000,000 from imports, making an estimated annual revenue of \$330,000,- according to the sale of the sale TECTIVE POLICY.

estimated annual revenue of \$330,000,000.

For expenses of administration we may estimate \$135,000,000—the cost of administration may estimate \$135,000,000—the cost of administration may soon grow to \$150000,000, but it is not likely to outgrow the revenue. The annual average cost of the pension list for several years can hardly be less than \$75,000,000. To pay off the public debt when it is payable in the year 1907 will require for interest and principal an average annual payment of \$90,000,000. (\$58,832547; see Appendix). Together these give us a total estimated annual expenditure of \$300,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$30,000,000. It will thus appear that a reduction of 25 per cent. or twice the tariff reductions proposed by the bill, can be safely made, still leaving a small annual surplus in the treasing a small annual surplus in the treasing and the tariff 20 per cent. above the protective standard because of the still remaining war rates. Such increased reduction, equitably made

and fairly distributed, will le \$25,000.000 the temptation fund of the treasury, and leave to the people in largely lucressed population the means of comfortable living.

WE TAX OURSELVES OUT OF THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

The necessity for a revision and substantial modification of our commercial and industrial policy rests not alone upon the demand for relief from needless taxation. Legislators and manufacturers contriving by law to keep the markets of our own country exclude us from the markets of all

keep the markets of our own country exclude us from the markets of all other countries.

The gentleman from Peun-ylvania (Mr. Kelly) tells us that laboring people out of employment can not pay taxes, and that they have always found themselves out of employment, idle, and impoverished when we have had great reduction of tariff duties. This latter statement I have no doubt the gentleman will believe requires some modification. But whatever the fact may be as to the effect of great reductions of tariff taxes, no one has so frequently borne testimony to the lack of employment and the litle and impoverished condition of working people as has the gentleman himself in the last ten years under his favorite system. And now, while we are but continuing that system in aggravated form by this bill, the public journals each recurring day tell of inills unemployed and of workmen with no work to do; no work to do, because men will not eay other men to make goods for which there is no market. Already our manufacturers can make more than our nowle can use but this does not for which there is no market. Already our manufacturers can make more than our p ople can use, but this does not deter capital from manufacturing investment under our system of bounteous protection. Our annual growing immigration adds largely to our surplus-producing power and to our necessity for other markets. Of this necessity some weeks ago I said:

To get foreign markets we must be able to sell in them without protection and on equal terms. We must, therefore lessen the cost of p oduction of manufactured goods so that we may find a market elsewhere than among our own people. This, Mr. Chairman, can be done in but one-five ways -reduce the reast of wages or reduce the cost of bredering manufactures by redecing the cost of bredering manufactures by redecing the cost of materials out of which they are made. Here, Mr. Chairman, 's the place to begin by leaving untaxed the ore for making-from. Even on the protection. The workers-in it have natural protection in the ory this raw material meets no protection. The workers-in it have natural protection. The workers-in it workers and receivers of roy ally receive advantage conces of this tax, which is an increase on the present rate and explains the character of this bil.

If we would avoid industrial disas-If we would avoid industrial desaster, resulting in reduction of wages and lack of employment with their attendant evils, we can not too specifly received taxes on the means of production. We must have other markets for our ever-increasing products, to which, if we are not led by prodent statesmanship, we are likely to be driven in adversity for want of it.

REVISION AND REDUCTIONS MADE

The taxes to be repealed or reduced by the pending bill are chiefly internal taxes. This will relieve bankers, tobacco chewers, perfumers, snuff-takers, and is "not to be sneezed at" because of the edor of special relief to capital. It is not so much intended to benefit the banking and tobacco interest as the manufacturing capital by furnishing a pretext for maintaining protective war duties. Since that part of the bill repealing internal taxes passed the House the terms of the clause repealing bank taxes have been amended, and if they have not been so altered as to include and cover up such advantage to banks and bankers as in the ordinary transactions of life would be called a cheat. I mistake the effect if not the purpose of the alterations made.

ment. Now they are to be made free, and the million dollars heretofore coland the million dollars heretofore col-lected on these articles will come from salt, coal, plank, and boards, that some-body may share with the government the benefits of the increased cost of lumber and salt. The increased cost on spices not produced here would go as heretofore to the treasury. If, however, we may believe in the pro-tective doctrine of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Kasson), and in which he is probably the only believer, that the importer pays and loses half the duty, then this bill remits to the importers of spices a continuing bounty of a half million dollars annually. Silks go down to 50 per cent.; earthen-ware up to 60, because to the

then this bill remits to the importers of spices a continuing bounty of a half million dollars annually.

Silks go down to 50 per cent.; earthen-ware up to 60, because to the beneficiaries of this bill it may silks are necessaries and common earthen-ware a iuxury not used.

The schedule of duties on iron and steel contains perhaps more hidden and misleading provisions than any other. Such changes of classification have been made in rods, wires, sheets, weights, sizes, and values as are not explainable to the honest mind. Bariron, ingot (or bar) steel, and other iron and steel which ite at the foundation of the iron and steel industries are left 40 per cent, above the protective Morrill tariff. Some reductions have been made in most of these less finished forms of iron and steel which are used in the manufacture of still other forms, but the reductions are so artfully made that the resulting benefits do not reach the ultimate consumer and tax payer. Lower priced qualities of steel, much used by the blacks amiths and for use in making agricultural implement and machinery, are to be increased to 45 per cent.—balf as much more than the existing rate Blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, and tools of trade must still pay 81 per cent., pocket cutlery 50 per cent.—balf as much more than the existing rate the tax on iron and steel from which these and various other articles, tools, and machinery are made, the tax on the articles themselves remains the same the maker gets the benefit of the reduction.

In the list of outtons, compared with present rates apparent substantial reductions have been made on all low-priced cotton cloths; but the reduction is more apparent than real—the rate is still prohibitory on the cheaper goods.

The classification of cotton yarns has been so changed that some are made

stantially as now at the average rate of nearly 40 per cent.

Taking no account of any increase which may be hidden away in new classifications. In double or compound duties still maintained, or in raising one duty white lowering the other on the same article, woolen goods are to be reduced from 68 to 62 per cent, or 9 per cent of the present rate. The prefext for retaining this enormous and compound rate is the duty on raw wool; but care has been taken to reduce wool 18 per cent, while reducing woolen goods 9.

In theory the two duties on woolen goods are laid, one specific, by the pound or yard, to compensate for the duty on the raw wool, the other on the value for protection. Some of the specific rates have been reduced 15 cents and 5 per cent, added to the duty on value which would seem to be a reduction. On inquiry it will be found that in such cases more is laid on than taken off.

When the existing tariff on weelens

in such cases more is laid on than taken off.

When the existing tariff on weelens was made the manufacturers asked and were given 10 per cent, increase to compensate them for 6 per cent, internal taxes paid on all manufactures. The 6 per cent internal tax was repealed more than ten years ago, but the beneficiaries of the 10 per cent, compensation cling to it with a tenacity which could scarcely be excelled by honest men making an honest demand.

mand.

Besides the three and a half millions Besides the three and a half millions to be taken off of the annual income from the tax on imported silks, the only considerable reduction proposed is that on sugar, estimated at ten millions, for which the opponents of this bill voted. Why the majority here was willing to concede greater reductions on this than upon other necessaries I cannot better explain than by repeating from my remarks when the repeating from my remarks when the question of the tax on sugar was con-sidered here. I then said:

question of the tax on sugar was considered here. I then said:

Gent'emen have been possed to say that they were in favor of this reduction on sugar so much below the reduction on other necessaries because it was an article of ", rime necessity common to all classes of people." Let it be so it is so, Mr. chairman, it is also consided we must have revenue—quite three hundred millions of sollars. Our friends over the way, some of hem, and some—the may, I fear—un this side, mast on repealing the internal revenue tax, or most of it, so we are of o have much help to the treasury from that ource in the future should the policy of internal revenue repeal prevail.

The gentieman from Lichana (tovernor Brawne) says we are paying about \$6 to protect \$10 worth of sugar—I forget the exact quintity and the exact sum. But, having a sted this, substantial y in principle at least, he wants i to know if that was right. It is right for me in a mg taxes for revenue to impose the main that mode which will do the people the least harm and be least burdentom to them. If in paying \$5 on \$10 worth of sugar I get \$5—all but one dollar of the six—into the treasury and I cannot do so well on any other article, it is entirely consistent with my notions of public duty to pay \$6 to protect \$1: worth of segar. Hence it is that while I favor a sarge reduction on sugar-rouch larger than is protection on any other article, it is entirely consistent with my notions of public duty to pay \$6 to protect \$1: worth of segar. Hence it is that while I favor a sarge reduction on sugar-rouch larger than is protection on sugar-rouch larger than its protection women and children and children and children and children and children a

Looking only to this conference re Looking only to this conference re-vision as it appears and overlooking the craftily placed protective advant-ages it contains, who can doubt that its purpose is not to substantially mod-ify and reduce the existing tariff, but to hide its enormities that it may be purpetuated?

THE AGENCIES OF PROTECTION.

When the bill providing for the Tariff Commission was under consideration I called attention to the fact that before the scheme made its appearance in congress it was urged by the American Iron and Steel Association as a means of perpetuating the present tariff. Its adoption was urged

their determinations depended how much money several of them might pocket from profits on iron or wool or sugar, industries in which they were engaged; that their conclusions were the result of dicker and a system of give and take—mostly take—among themselves; and that they made a falsely favorable report to congress. While unking a statement before the committee on ways and means the

Maile making a statement before the committee on ways and means the president of the commission, Mr. Haves, was asked why a duty had been changed from a single to a double duty and a little increased. His answer was that it had been done on the recommendation and testimony of a gentleman in whom he had confidence. He was then asked if the gentleman upon whose recommendation he had acted was so interested that his profits depended on the rate of duty. Mr. Hayes answered, yes; that the gentleman was a manufacturer of the article on which the duty was so changed, and that no one else than the manufacturers understood the subject or knew what the duties ought to be. It is not unreasonable therefore to assume that what the tariff commission did not know when made up it afterward learned from those whose gains depended on the information revealed. The ways and means committee was regularly organized. Of its thirteen members the minority was given three and charged with five. And so organized, it readily granted to cotton manufacturers the rates of duty fixed by themselves, since for some reason their demands were not made known to the commission. Of the five members of this extraordinary conference the minority was given one and charged with one and charged minority was given one and charged mino

demands were not made known to the commission. Of the five members of this extraordinary conference the minority was given one and charged with two. The majority has added to this conference bill new puzzles and tangles containing increased duties and additional burdens, and has in disregard alike of the instructions and declared will of the house assumed disagreements which did not exist as a pretext for raising duties higher than those fixed by the bouse or senate.

The senate had fixed the duty on steel rails at \$15.68 per ton, and the house had fixed it at \$15 on my own motion. The conference reconciled this disagreement with the senate by going above toth house and senate and placing the duty at \$17 per ton, thereby adding a million dollars yearly to the profits of the rail-makers. In view of such facts, was I not justified in declaring, as I did when speaking upon another question but two days ago, that next to conference committees congressional commissions as a rule are more prolific of personal and private jobbery and public plunder than any other legislative methods or instrumentalities yet discovered.

REDUCED PRICES NOT THE RESULT OF PROTECTION. The classification of cotton yarns has been so changed that some are made to pay more under an apparently reduced rate, and are taxed higher than goods to be made of the yarns. No doubt in this as in many other cases the sharers of Congressional bounty have overreached each other.

We collect about \$13,000,000 on cottons, equal to about 4 per cent. on all the cottons consumed by our people. The duties from which we collect three of the thirteen millions are reduced, while those from which we collect ten millions are unchanged or are increased, and cotton is to be taxed sub-

countries in greater proportion than with us, and especially in England, where manufactures are unprotected if this were not true the advocates of If this were not true the advocates of this bill would not be here demanding and defending prohibitory duties that we may take and keep our own market by law. To-day you reject 50 per cent as insufficient and retain 60, 70, and 80 per cent, to protect from, earthern and glass ware and woolen goods in our own market. When this tariff was adopted you asked but 35 per cent, as all-sufficient. Under our system of bounties for manufacturing we have bribed capital to leave the sea, abandoned the foreign trade, and given it to ver to our chief commercial rival. Carrying across the sea is unprotected and free to all nations, and England, competing with herself, bears the surplus of our harvests to foreign markets at less than halt the former cost. Railtroads, unprotected except as they pro-

plus of our harvests to foreign markets at less than halt the former cost. Rail roads, unprotected except as they protect themselves, have made greater reductions in prices than any protected industry in the country.

There are members in this house not older than myself with sears in their hands made by shelling corn a third of a century ago. Then it required a whole day's work to shell five bushels of corn, and if wages were but 50 cents to form, and if wages were but 50 cents to go dilitile value, corn is shelled for 2 while now, with the use of machinery of little value, corn is shelled for 2 cents per bushel. What is true of the diminished cost of shelling corn is true of the cost of making cotton and wolden and all other fabrics in the processing and all other fabrics in the processing and all other fabrics in the processing indebtedness of the cost of making cotton and wolden and all other fabrics in the processing indebtedness of the cost of making cotton and wolden and all other fabrics in the processing indebtedness of the cost of making cotton and wolden and all other fabrics in the processing indebtedness of the cost of sale line.

serious of the cost of making cotton and woles of the cost of profession of the profession of which improved machinery is extensively used. A better knowledge of science and the arts and of mechanical appliances help us to do our work. The work being more efficient, the cost and the price is less not because of profession, but in split of it. PRICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES RISDUCED AND WAGES INCREASED.

Neither is it true, as is sometimes asserted, that prices have been reduced abroar by reducing wages and thereby always from the cost of production. In Mr. Webter's lime he advocated a duty on iron to compensate for the difference between wages here and in this country five or six times as much, or about 40 cents per day, and in this country five or six times as much, or about 40 cents per day, and in this country five or six times as much, or about 40 cents per day, and in this country five or six times as much, or about 40 cents per day, and in this country five or six times as much, or about 40 cents per day, and in this country five or six times as much, or about 40 cents per day. To-day flore is no manufacturing country in Europe where wages are five or six times less than in the United States. Wages are higher in England than elsewhere in Europe, and poorly paid as laborers still are they receive there double the wages of forty years ago and more than ever received before. Have we more than doubled wages in the ast forty years? I think not. I am not well advised of what has been the growth of wages for the past half century in France. Germany, and other mations of Europe, but we all do know and the profession and the profession and against her German and French neighbors. And since England has kept the protective system, laborers received before much lower wages than an are paid by their formers the wages than and price of manufactures on the other side of the cent, security search, and on the pr whatever may be claimed for protec-tion here it neither increases the wages of labor nor decreases the cost and price of manufactures on the other side of the Atlantic.

PROFESSIONS AND PRACTICES OF PRO

TECTION. Not quite a century ago in the first congress Mr. Hartley of Pennsylvania, said:

we have been forced by necessity and various causes to increase or domestic manufactures to such a degree as to be able to furnish some in sufficient quantity to asswer the consumption of the whole Union, white others are daily growing into importance our stock of materials is in many instances qual to the greatest demand and surartisans sufficient to work them up even for experiation. In these cases I take it to be the polley of every enlightened nation to give their manufacturs that degree of encouragement increases y to perfect them without oppressing other paris of the country.

The degree of encouragement then deemed necessary to "perfect" manu-factures was fixed by the first congress on clothing and iron and other like articles at 7; per cent; and this confer ence committee proposes nearly a century later to go on perfecting manufactures with a duty six or seven times higher.
Mr. Clymer of Pennsylvania, said

that the manufacture of strel was "rather in its infancy." but "was already established and attended with considerable success," "and with a little further encouragement would supply enough for the consumption of the Union."

supply enough for the consumption of the Union."

The congress in 1789 laid a duty of half a cent a pound on, and gave a little further encouragement to steel "rather in its infancy," and now in 1883 Pennsylvania asks and is given five or six times as much as a little further encouragement to steel.

And Mr. Goodhue said that Pennsylvania and Massachusetts made more nails than they could use, and in a little time with, of course, a little encouragement enough might be made by them to supply the whole Union. Mr. Fitzsimmons said the people of Pennsylvania no longer imported beer, ale and porter, and in two or three years, with the fostering aid of government, would be able to furnish enough for the whole consumption of the United States. The first congress gave the little encouragement and fostering aid asked for and the forty-say.

rement, would be able to furnish enough for the whole consumption of the United States. The first congress gave the little encouragement and fostering ald asked for, and the forty-sevent's congress continues the little encouragement and fostering care with several hundred per cent, increase.

Nearly fifty years later, now fifty years ago, Mr. Clay, the foremost advocate of his time, if not the first mover of the protective policy as then interpreted, urged his compromise tariff fixing ra'es of duty after nine years at 20 per cent, considered by him sufficient encouragement and fostering ald to maintain the system of which he was at the time the reputed father.

It thus appears that the advocates of this system in the earlier history of the country defended it on the alleged necessity for encouragement to new industries. They believed and conceded that as our establishments grew older and stronger the necessity for their encouragement would become less as to some and entirely cease as to others.

I think I do them no injustice in saying that the protectionists of to-day, as represented here, insist that the encouragement and fostering ald which the government owes to manufacturers is the absolute control of the home market to be given by law. It is true that we have in theory advocates of protection, of incidental protection, of a tariff for revenue with discrimination that will give our own people the advantage, and of a tariff high enough to cover the "gap" or difference in rates of wages between us and our foreign competitors. But no one has undertaken to give us the incidental amount, the measures of the advantage or the length of the gap, and in practice these bave proven to be unmeaning or avolding phrases. Protectionias of whatever degree if protection has degrees) have supported the competition scheme from the first, and did

not scruple to do so after the flagrant manner of making up the commission. They have voted and will continue to vote for duties of 60, 70 and 80 per cent. On goods for women and children's clothing, window-glass, articles of fron and other articles of common use among our people. This cannot be justified by an assumed apprehension that harm may come to any industry as the result of the reduction or removal of war taxes.

In the past half century, with a tariff sometimes for revenue, at others for protection, our people have made the great mass of the wares they used. They will continue to do so in the future with the advantages afforded by an equitable revenue system or with the disadvantages this bill will for a time continue. Sooner than gentle men expect, justice will be done even here; when it is, we shall have a system of more equal taxation, and agitation of this question will then cease.

Years to center 1'4 p.e... Av., 3.84 1,378,243 450 52,987,547 50 24,500

E. B. ELLIOTT. United States Treasury Department,

RIVE CENTS A LINE.

DO YOU WANT TO BELL ANYTHING

DO YOU WANT TO BUY ANYTHING!

DO YOU WANT A SITUATION ?

DO YOU WANT HELPOP ANY KINDS

DO YOU WANT BOARDERS

DO YOU WANT BOARDING DO YOU WANT A BOOM!

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHINGS

AVE YOU FOUND ANYTHING!

A DVERTISE IN OUR

CHEAP COLUMN.